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PROSPÉCTUS

THE MINERS JOURNAL. THIS Journal was materially enlarged and otherwise improved at the commencement of the year, and will now rank with any paper in the state, out of Philadelphia. Its pages will be devoted to a

General Chronicle of the Coal Business; Improvements in the Manufactory of Iron; The progress of the Arts and Sciences; A Summary of European Intelligence:

The Current News of the Day. And in addition, each number will be furnished, unle press of local matter should exclude it, with

ORIGINAL TALES, Thereby making it equal in interest to many publication whose subscription prices double it in amount.
To those interested in the Coal or fron business. 5.8 well as the general reader, its pages will it is hoped, ifford valuable information and amusement, and no rans shall be spared to render it worthy the patronage of all classes of the community.

RT ANOTHER ENLARGEMENT. 25 In the first week in January, 1840, the Miners' Journal will again be enlarged by the addition of another column to each page, which will make it the largest paper published in the State, out of Philadelphia, provided each subsoriber will, in the mean time, produce us an additional one. Those who do not, will be charged \$2.50 per annum after the enlargement takes place. The Coal Region will then have a representative abroac

ENGLAND.

Exchange at New York, on London 13 to 9 per cent. premium.

The gifted authors, wi the following lines—the wife of O-gind, the arrist, formerly of Boston, is acquiring a sterling reputation in England, by her heautiful poetic effusions. VICTORIA, ON HER WAY TO GUILD-

BY MRS. OSGOOD, THE AMERICAN POETE'S They told me the diamond that on her head Gleamed out like chain lightning amid her soft hair They told me the many-nued glory it said, emed a rambow still playing resplendently there I marked not the genis regal lustre the while,

I saw but her sunny, her soul illumined smile. They told me the plume floated over her face Like a snowy cloud shading the rose light of incre; I saw not the soft feather's treinulous grace,
I watched but the being by whom it was worn While the million voiced welcome the air around rent

They told me the rich silken robe that she were Was of exquisite texture and byeliest dye, Embroidered with bio soms of silver all o'er, And clasped with pure jewels that dazzled the eye; I saw not, I thought not of clasp, robe or wreath, I thought of the timed heart beating beneath.

I was born in a land where they bend not the knee Save to ONE—unto whom even monarchs bow down, But lo: as I gazed, in my breast springing free, Love knell to her sweetness, forgetting her crown; And my heart might have challenged the myriads

For the warmth of its praise, and the truth of its

And to her-to that maiden, young, innocent, gay With the wild rose of childhood yet warm on her

And a spirit, scarce calmed from its infantine play Into woman's deep feeling, devoted and meek To her-in the bloom of her shadowless vouth-Proud milions are turning with chivalrous truth.

It is right-the All judging hath ordered it so; e light of His favor the pure maiden stands : And who, that has gazed on that cheek's modest glow Would not yield without murmur his fate to he hands?

Trust on, noble Britons! trust freely the while! I would stake my soul's hope on the truth of that

The Cargoes of the Wrecked Vessels .- People have been busy, since the subsidence of the storin, in saving goods from the vessels stranded during Routle Bay has, for several days, bee crowded with revenue officers, porters carters, with their formes, unloading the Oxford and other ves cels wrecked there. Flats and other crafts have proceeded to the wrecks on the Banks, for the purpose of bringing up as much of the cargoes as can be saved. The cargo of the St. Andrew will, we be lieve, be landed in bester condition than could rea sonably have been expected. The woolen goods quite spoiled, but those of silk and cotton. though damaged, will be in tolerable condition. buil of the Pennsylvania has, from the first been under water at flood tide, her cargo is, of course, very seriously damaged, whilst no small quantity of it has been plundered by the wreckers who selected this fine ship as their special prey .-We are assured, that the value of the cargoes on board the St. Andrew and the Pennsylvania was not less than £400,000, and might reach 500,000.-The Crusader's cargo is valued is from £60,000 to 70.000; and other of the standard vessels had valu-

able cargoes on board. The New York Packet Ships .- Twenty years packet ships between Liverpool and New York .-During that long period, though the ships comprisfoul and fair, only three of them up to the close of last week, had met with any serious disaster. The Albion, from New York to Liverpool, was, some eighteen years ago, totally wrecked on the Old Head of Kinsale, when the captain, the crew, and passengers were drowned. The Liverpool also from New York to Liverpool, was subsequently lost in the icc, on the banks of New Foundland, but every soul on board was saved; and, later still the Panthea was lost in Holyhead Bay. Since our last, however, three of these noble ships have been wrecked on our shores, one of them the Pennsylrania, certain to be a total loss, while the Oxford and the St. Andrew though seriously demaged may be remained. The year 1839 has, therefore, been as Chastrons to the New York packet ships as the whole 20 preceding years have been. We may state, as a proof of the strength and admirable con tion of the New York packet ships, that though the Pennsylvania has been lying in the surron the Banks for six days, exposed to the beating of the sea, her hull was as straight yesterday as when it floated gracefully in smooth water; whilst that the Oxford, which has been exposed for a day long er to the "pelting of the pitless storm," stanch as it was on the day when she arrived from New York, the copper scarcely showing a wrinkle. The St

Andrew's hull is in the same state. Several wreckers, who were lound engaged i plundering the wrecks at Liverpool, have been secured, and fined in various sums from 15s. to £20.

The most valuable livings in England are the rectory of Stanope, the diocess of Durham, of the annual value of £4,875; and the rectory of Doddington, in the diocess of Ely, of the annual value of £7781. The former is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durhami and the latter in that of Sir H.

Lady Francis Egerton has subscribed £400 to wards the erection of a school house at Runcorn, in connexion with Trinity church, and has further ised an annual subscription of ten pounds to wards the support of the master, provided the system taught at the school meets with her ladyship's

Unexpected Legacy .- An old woman of the

-

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

arce the bowels of the Earth and bring out from the Caverns of the Mountains, Metals which will give strength to out Hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure. — DR. JOHARDN. I will teach you to

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1839. VOL. XV.

of the Siludley Grounds, on the road leading from Fountain's Abbey, died on Wednesday, the 16th inst., aged 65; leaving an aged husband to lament rangements previous to the funeral, recourse was been carefully kent by the decrared in her own pos session—but not being able to find the same, the box was avenched open, and on looking for the required liben, a quantity of with apparel and other valuables, with money to a considerable amount, were discovered. After the interment, a more strict search was made, when five parcels of sover-eigns were discovered. The whole of the property was amaked by this careful wife without the edge of her husband, and amounts to near £1,200.

TRELAND.

s week wages, and the doceased had 5s a week al.

lowed by the proprietoress of the grounds for at-tending and opening the gate to visitors, which she appears to have opened to some purpose.

A Robbery .- On Christmas morning the sum o £4500 was extracted from the desk of Mesers Clarke, flour factors, Brunswick St. ('ork, £600 were in sovereigns. Four then are in custody on

The Robbers .- In another paper we find the fol lowing; Messrs. Clerk, of Brunswick street. Cork. those premises were suid to have been robbed £4500, have themselves been taken into custody at he suit of their creditors.

Another Attempt at Murde . The the night of the Radical meeting at Tullamore, the 22d ult. Capt. Belton was stracked by five or six ruffians, at the hill of Ballyduff, in the parish of Durroy; they lay in wait for him in a plantation of Lord Norbury's, and brutally assaulted him on the head with bludgeons. Three persons are in custody charged with the offence. On the same night the police were attacked n Frankford, and assaulted by some of the people, who, no doubt, had been engaged at the meeting. Some prisoners the police had taken for rioting

A Murderer .- On Weddesday last two men were found trespassing on the estate of Judge Moore, at Lamberton, and the Rev. J. Moore seized one of them who gave his name as Cody; he was given up to the police and sent before Mr. Crossly, sub-inspector, in whose Chief Constable O'Brine happened to be at the time. Mr. O'Brine recognised th er to be then man charged; with it emurder of Pat Egan at Rossiegean, on the 7th of November last. Molhall, it appears, acknowledged to the fact, and was committed to jail to atie his trial.

Subtreasury Systems .- Mr. Peter Purcell, who was one of the leading members of the "Precursor Society," has withdrawn himself, because the tunds eli; and because that gentleman' though remonstrat ed with, and urged to have the money transferred to trustees, could not be induced to accede to the

The Hurricane. - In Killarney and its neighbour oud, the hurricane raged with terrible fury. The town sustained much damage and many house were shattered. The windows of the Victoria Hotel were shattered to pecies. The house of an opulent farmer, named John Billivan at Palace, was lown down, and having taken fire was totally con sumed together with a valuable haggard, three cows and twenty firkins of butter destroyed. -

The Poor .- The new lay for the relief of the des titute poor in Ireland is about to be brought actively into operation. Several unions are now actually he Newrastic union, with 22 guardians; the Lin society's quarterly meeting will be held. burn union, with 29 guardians; and the Bruff

SCOTLAND.

Gretna Green.-The following description of the nce famous place for manufacturing runsway mar riages, may amuse some of our readers. palmy days of Gretna were the middle of last cen tury, and up till some ten or a dozen years back. when persecuted votaries of Hymun began to find their way to other points on the Scotish border, where marriages in the fast and loose style, could be performed with equal facility. These are overglory of Gretna has become dimmed, and much of its occupation gone, through the operation of for celebrating marriages."

Greena Green is of itself an ineignificant little village, nine miles from Carlisle; on the mail route Whige at the last election. o Glasgow, and not more than one mile from the bridge of Shark, which joins the two countries. It If Ir. Swartwout, crossing the Atlantic. Dedicated is composed of a few houses, which might easily be NoMr. Price. snumerated one by one in a single breath. You have the parish church, a simple and unassuming little pile by the road side, and near it a manee, or residence of the clergyman; then the parish-school, and under the same roof with it, the school-master's neat, unadorned, and modest dwelling; next a farm ere, and small lincensed depot of tea, snuff, a cottage or two, and a carpenter's workshop, formerly the residence of Colonel Maxwell, to whom the property belongs. The reasons which have placed Greina Green amongst the most famous of British villages, are not to be discovered mits architectural merits, or in its eminence of Tural scenery. In its immediate vicinity, you have, it is true, the valley of the Esk, with its luxurant wood and crystal river On the banks of the same stream has the whole cene of Sir Walter Scott's "Young Lochinvar." and indeed the poet could not have chosen a spot in very respect more appropriate than this for a "run-

way marriage," so as to cause "Mounting mong Græmes of the Netherby clan." or more convenient for "Racing and chasing on Canobie lea...

The the lost bride of Netherby ne'er could they see Amidst all this magnificence, however, of loc denery, you may look in vain for the part which the village of Gretna Green contributes to render itself worthy of a name. Some other road must lead the

nquirer to the discovery of the secret. The Tarbert castle steamer was wrecked in the late gale on the cost of Lochfine, in Scotland. The passengers and crew were saved.

Death of a Patriarch .- A venerable old Highlander died a tew days since near Kingussie, in Badenoch, aged one hundred and three years. The name of this patriarch of the hills was John Macpherson. He was a poor man, but honest and industrious. Latterly; some of his neighbours assisted John with small sums of money and provisions, but he received them with evident reluctance; and no consideration could induce him to solicit public charity. The on-ly luxury in which the old man indulged was tobac-co, and it was well known that he sometimes; had recourse to roots and other substitutes, when his money and his tobacco failed, rather then ask a pen-ny to purchase another supply of the lavorite nar-

Glasgow is not behind Bristol or Liverpool in hev ing a line of steamers across the Atlantic-

The Duke of Richmond has one deer forest on the estate to which he has lately succeeded in Scotland of 30,000 square acres, and the Marquis of Huntly mother still larger.

WALES.

Storm - We perceive from the South Wales name of Fanny Wilson, who for many years has papers that our more southren neighbours have not lived at the rastic cottage situate at the entrance secuped from the devasting effects of the same terif-

ic and wide spreid'storm' which wisted us on Bunday week. At Sprinsea and neighbourhood the storm was felt with great stoleton, and did considerable damage to the chimnies and roofs. Several trees have been torn up by the roots and others nraterrally injured. In one systance a stack of chanmes was blown down through the reofs of a gentei-man into his bedroom, and it was with difficulty that he was rescued from hisperilous situation. At and latal. The Gloucester Packet, from Bridgewater to Neath, during the storm parted her cables in the Mumble roads and can for Swansea harbour, but missing stays, got ashore, and she received con-siderable damage. The crew were saved with great siderable damage. The crewwere saved with great difficulty by five pilots, who at the eminent peril of their lives, launched a boat and rescued them from the riging, when nearly exhausted. During the gale on Monday, the brig Thomas Petle, of Workington, Robert M'Carthey, master, from Swansea to Dublin was wrecked between Aberevon bar and the entrance to the new harbour of Port Talpot. Six persons fortunately were raved but 3 seamen were drowned, having been exposed to the raging of the sea for nearly 7 hours. The vessel is a complete wreck, all her cargo being washed out.

At Lianelly, Carinarthenshire, the destruction of property was very considerable. The stack of a steam mill fell in with a tremendious crash currying everything before it to the ground floor, and sever-ing the building as it were in two. Mad it opened in some other night, in all probability many lives would have been lost, for the mill is generaly crowded with women and children.

A correspondent of the Cambrian' writes thu from Milford. "The gale of Sanday last, or rather from two to four o'clock on Monday morning, was the most severe in striping houses that has been lelt here for many years; but we have not heard of any wrecks on the part of the coast, nor has any disa-bled ships put in from sea." The storm has also done much damage at Tenby; there is scarcely a house but what has sustained some injury. . At Carmarthen several houses were unroofed, and

Merale. We have not heard of a single accident to life r limb, and we have reason to believe that no peranal injury was sustained by any, one. "The town of Pembroke and its vicinity were also

ry done to the houses, hayricks, stacks, &c., but we are happy to say no lives were lost. Abergavenny, in common with the western par of the kingdom, experienced in a high degree the

effects of the hurricane. The wind blew with fearful violence, and the strongest nerved individuals were alarmed, while it would be implessible to describe the distress of the weaker and female portion of every habitation. The extent of damage is con fined to property; the dwellings lying exposed suffered great injury. Throughout Radnorshire the storm raged with a

fury scioom equalled. At Stapleton, Lingen, Knill, Coombe, and other places, the effects were very dis-

We have the pleasure of announcing, that Earl Middler has become one of the Vice Pres'ts of the Welsh M. S. Swelety. His Limiship has also sent donation of twenty pounds in aid of its funds Donations and withscriptions have also, within the Knight, Margam; Dr. Prichard, Bristol; Rev. J. M. Treberne, Coedrigian; R. R. Williams, Esq. Llan-dilo; Rev. J. Wilhams, Llanfir; and J. W. Mackenzie, Beg., Edinburgh.

The Cymergyddion Society, lately formed in Brecon, is rapid'y increasing, and in unity with her itutione fairly speaks #1 he may enumerate the Latth Gymraeg. At the last meeting we Limerick union, with a board of guardians consist. Pabout thirty fresh members were enrolled, and that ing of 40 members; the Beliast union, with 22 guar-ing more will, we anticipate, volunteer under the dians; the Rathkeale union, with 30 guardians; is anner of the Leek on St. David's featival when the

Tram Roads .- A plan is said to be in agitation o establish tram-roads by the side of turnpike-roads. canable of completing for all ordinary purposes with rail-roads, at an infinitely smaller expense as well as risk. The plan is said at this time to be in operaion at Lianelly, in Wales. The cost, it is said would be £1.350 per mile. Thus, tram-roads might have been made to Birmingham for £146,000 white the rail road has cost £6.000,000

WELLERISMS. "Breathing a balmy fragrance sweet," as the car

rion crow said to the skunk. "Hear and under-tand" as the voman said ver ie slapped the boys ears. "Ne'er will I formake thee," as the flea said to the

woodchuck. say when the people's money passes into their hands "Hope I don't intrude," as New York said to the

"Come o'er the moonlight sea," as was sung by "I wish you a pleasant journey," as the mud turtle

"said to the froz, who was entering the suake's gul-"P'haps you're not fond of music," as the tuneful

creech owl said to the raccoon vat vanted to go to sleep. Von more embrace before we part," as the bear

said to the boy down east the other day.
"Let us be off, we appear very ridiculou varmin said to the loafer who lay drunk in the gut-

r. #Vnu make me blush," as the lobster said ven they put hun in the stew pan.

*Vot a beauty," as the monkey said to the bab

"Touch me not," as the porcupine said catemount cutcht'd him. "You're no go," as death said to the sick nigger. "I vish I vas out of this scrape," as the bee said

in the tar pot. "He is a near relation," as the pop gun said of the thunder cloud,
"Vot a vicked vorld," as the dog said ven the boys tied a hell to his tail.

"Forget me not," as the trap said ven it took off the Fox's tail. "Together we live, together we die." as said ven the man tied their tails together. "Still so gentle o'er me stealing," as the man said

of the bed bugs. to the mouse ven she bit off his tail. "How glorious and sublime," as the goose

en the turkey spread his tail. "None so pretty," as the owl said of ner young

"Sir, you'r no gemmen," as the drunken nigger aid to the vachman.

"Vot an hexcitement a little circumstance caus r," as the loafer said ven he smashed his toes. "Music hath charms," as the gardner said ven the

"High in the world," as the thief said in the oil.

"Vot a hindecent insinevation," as the fop said ven the gemmen said he was a fool. - Review. What are the Mechanics ?- The very builders of

he civilized world are mechanics. Strike out from the face of the globe every face and impression which he grazar has made upon it, and the whole earth and the primeval wilderness for beautiful villages.-There is a dignity belonging to the mechanic arts which is too much overlooked by those who enjoy the fruits of the labors of this most useful class of the mmunity. There is no external mark by which the civilized state is distinguished from that of the will probable soon raise the quantity of coal annual partiarian, but bears the indisputable impress of me-ly consumed to thirty millions of tons, without ad

aboritinal bivonecs of our country, but owes all its finish, functs and proportioned symmetry to mechan-ic bands. Not an article of clothing nor convenience for pleasure, but have the stamp of the mechanic upon them. And even agriculture itself, that great source from which springs almost all necessaries of life, is began and carried on to final termination with the implement of mechanicism.

Who, then, as a mechanic has not abundant occa-sions to rejoice that he belongs to that class of society whose labors are indispensible to the very existence of civilization itself! To be sure there are other professions in life that are equally useful; even to admit the export of coal to foreign parts though perhaps, not in all respect so important as that of a mechanic. The officers of Government, to such as discharge the duties of their stations with becoming fidelity from the lowest to the highest among them, are all plates of perplexing, and many of severe and fatiguing labor. Merchants and physicians and lawyers, and even the clergy, are all laboring men'if they permit at all the titles we have mentiened. Bitt: can any of these "honorable men" make a ship or build a throstle, or raise a spire to heaven! These the mechanic can do, and if he duly reflects upon the importance of his labors, he can scarcely repine at his lot."-Boston Express. PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ME-

CHANICS.

Kyan's Putcut for Preventing Dry-Rot. Having been prevented attending at the opening

of a fungus pit in the Anti-Dry-Rot Company Yard, David street, on Wednesday last, we take the following account from the Manchester Chronicle of Saturday :

"Amongst the articles placed in the pit [Nov. 7th, [837.] were various kinds of timber in thin boards prepared with the anti-dry-rot solution, ropes, twine. sacking, and canvass; and articles in an unprepared state, but corresponding in every other respect with those which were prepared, were also deposited therein, in order that the action of the anti-dry-rot process might be the more satisfactorily shown.-The pit was closed in the presence of several gentlemen who signed a certificate to that effect, and the key of the padlock by which it was secured was placed in the hands of Mr. Hawkshaw, of the Bolton Railway. On Wednesday last, the 7th instant the pit was opened in the presence of a numerous body of gentlemen, amongst whom were Samuel Evans. Esq., the boroughreeve, George Wood, Esq., and J. Woollam, Esq., the constables of the town, several eminent architects and builders, including Mr. D. Bellhouse, jun , Mr. T. W. Atkinson, Mr. Tattersail, Mr. Waltis, and Mr. Edwards, and many zentlemen who felt interested in the success of the experiment. It may be necessary to state, perhaps, that the bottom of the pit was thickly strewn with pieces of wood, which the dry-rot had reduced to a state of decomposition, and every facility was given, in the manner in which the articles were deposited, for communicating the infection to the prepared as well as to the unprepared. The result, we are happy to say, was quite as successful as could have been With respect to the timber, which consists of spruce deal, soft American elin, poplar, American ash, American birch, and American oak, the boards which had been submitted to the Kyanising process were found to be perfectly sound and untainted, while those which were unprepared exhibited in various degrees the progress of the diseaso. The American oak, in particular, afforded most satisfactory proof that the value of the process has not been overated. The prepared plank was of a fine dark colour, with out the slightest symptom of decay, while the unprepared was rotting away most rapidly. A piece of very course wrapper, such as is used for nail-bags was reduced to a state of decomposition, while the corresponding piece, which had been Kyanised, was sound in every part except at the edges, where it is supposed it had not been properly seturated. Another specimen of wrapping; and some soft packng-rope, unprepared, were completely decayed, while the corresponding pieces were as sound and perfect as on the day they were put into the pit.--I'wo balls of thin twine exhibited the effects of the principle perhaps more forcibly than any of the other articles, the unprepared being reduced to a lump of manure filled with small red worms; while that which had been prepared was perfectly sound, and apparently stronger than ever. The only point in which the experiment could be suspected of having failed was in the case of a very thick piece of rope, which was decayed at the ends, although it had been im-

not satured as it ought to have been; and therefore the experiment, so far as this is concerned, cannot be considered a fair one. "It was objected by one of the architects who witnessed the opening of the pit, that the pieces of timber were not large enough to test the preparation, and he expressed some doubts as to the impossibility of saturating a large beam. The answer to this objection, we think, is easy; the object of the experiment was to ascertain whether Kyanised timber is capable of resisting the infection of dry-rot, and whether the piece used be large or small, appears to us to be quite immaterial. It is a fact proved beyond the possibility of doubt, that timber, of any thickness, may be saturated with the solution; but the use of thick timber in an experiment like this could not have produced satisfactory results, unless the pit had been allowed to remain closed for two or three years. The doubt, however, will nowabe most effectually met by another experiment. The timber taken out of the pit was again replaced in it vesterday, together with some pieces of a thicker description, and some bleached calico, and it will not be opened again until twelve months have expired. We had almost forgotten to mention, that an old silk handkerchief, which was put into the pit, after being dipped in the solution, was found to be unimpaired, not or ly in texture, but in colour."-Mining Journal.

mersed in the tank; on inquiry, however, we find

that the rope was merely dipped in the solution, and

Probable duration of English Coal Beds. In the fifth edition of Mr. Bakewell's Introduc tion to Geology, just published, there are some remarks on the deration of English coal, in addition to the observations made in the former editions of the work, which were quoted in evidence given on the subject in a committee of the House of Com mons. After noticing the report of the committee which estimated the annual consumption of coal in

Great Britain at twenty-two millions seven hundred

thousand tons, Mr. Bakewell proceeds to observe:

"The increasing demand for coal in the iron fur naces, and for steam navigation and steam carriages chanic agency. Not a stone is hown or a stick sha ding to this ten millions of tons for coal left and

pen, in all edifices which have supplanted the wasted in the mines. A better idea of the consump tion of coal will, perhaps, be formed by stating the quantity of coal burned in the furnaces of one house only (Messrs. Guest, of Myrthey Tydvil, in Glamorganshire.) which is 970 tons per day, or 300,000 tons yearly; the amount of iron produced is 50,000 tons. This is a larger quantity of iron than was made by all the furnacies in Great Britain and Wales in the year 1760, and exceeds the quantity of iron at prescht made in Scotland, which in 1827 was ouly 36,500 tons. Surely when such an immense quantity of coal is required for domestic use and manufactures, it cannot be wise to encourage, or The coal so exported, exclusive of that to Ireland and the colonics, is 500,000 tons annually. The duty on exported coal was entirely taken off in 1835, to satisfy the great landed proprietors in the north of England. I have before stated that the coal in Northumberland and Durham would at the present rate of consumption be exhausted in 350 years. Art agent of one of the northern proprietors, in his evidence before the House of Commons, extended the duration of the northern coal fields to 1,727 years. estimating that there remained 732 square miles of coal in Northumberland and Durham still unwrought, and that the average thickness of the coal is twelve feet. In this calculation it seems to have been assumed that each workable bed of coal exterds under the whole coal field, but many of the best and thickest beds of coel crop out long before they reach the western termination of the coal districts, or are cut off by faults or denudations. Professor Buck land, in his evidence on the subject, estimates the duration of the coal at the prescht rate of consumption to be 400 years. Professor Sedgwick, who is well acquainted with the coal strata of Northumberland and Durham, had examined persons of great xperience, gave his opinion respecting the duration of the coal in these counties as follows:--- I am my self convinced that with the present increased and creasing demand of coal, 400 years will leave little ore than the name of our best coal scams;' and he

NO. 11.

further adds, sour northern coal field will probable e on the wane before 300 years have elapsed," Mr. Bakewell concludes his remarks on this autect by observing that his former anticipations, that aproved methods of burning coal would be discovered ered, have been realized to a great extent; in proo of which he alludes to statements made at the last meeting of the British Association at Liver hol, of the use of the culm or dry couls of South Wales, by employing the hot blast, in smelting ironstone which coal it had formerly been littempted to use for that purpose without success. "If," continues Mr. Bakewell, "the use of the hot blast is found every where to succeed, the consumption of coal in the on furnace will be reduced one haif. It may, how ver be doubted whether this reduction will equal the increasing demand for coal for steam-vessels and rail-road carriages, and the various manufactures of Great Britain."-Farmer's Mog.

Steam' Coach. A few days since, Dr. Church's steam-coach went to Coventry with an omnibus attached to it, loaded with passengers, at the rate of twelve miles per hour. It came back with twenty-three passengers; (three ladies.) without any accident. On Friday it proceeded to Meriden and back also with an omnitus and passengers, and without accident. It will go to more distant town early this week .- Birming-

ham Gaz. Preserving Scythes, &c., from Rust.
To preserve scythes, sickles, reaping books, and ther steel tools from rust after the season for using hem, wipe them clean and dry, and hold them before the fire and keep drawing them backward and forwards until warm enough to melt wax; then take ome bees wax and rub it all over. A halfpenny vorth of wax will be sufficient for a scythe. Ther out it in a dry place, but not warm; it needs no other covering. The usual method is to wrap a hayband round: but in wintertime this naturally contracts moisture, or the damp air strikes in betwixt the folds of the hav-band .- Farmer's Mag.

-KILLARNBY.

It is scarcely necessary to inform our readers that the Killarney lakes are three in number, and distinguirhed as the lower, middle and upper lakes. Each of these presents a character of scenery totally disunct from the others. The lower one, which is studded with rocks, wooded islands, covered with a variety of evergreens, is chiefly distinguished for its elegance and beauty—the upper one, which is the subject of our engraving, for its wild sublimity and granleur. The middle lake combines, in a great degree the characteristics of the other two. It is not our in tention in the present number to enter on a descrip tive sketch of this enchanting region, to which we shall have frequent opportunities of returning. We prefer indulging our readers' taste for legendary lore. by presenting them with the following beautiful tralition, as told by an accomplished Englishman, Mr.

T. H. Bayley, author of so many delightful lyrics, There was once upon a time, near the western coast of Ireland, a romantic valley inhabited by a few peas ants; whose rude cabins were surrounded by the most luxurient trees, and sheltered by mountains rising linest perpendicularly on every side. Ireland has still many green vales, but there is not one so deeply, so securely nestled among the hills, as the one which we sneak. Add the depth of the deepest of here lakes to the height of the lottiest mountain that towers above us and you may then, form some idea of the deep seclusion of this forgotton valley.

Norah was the prettiest girl in the little village the was the pride of her old father and mother, and the admiration of every youth who beheld her. The cottage of her parents was the neatest in the neighorhood. North knew how to make the homlies chamber look cheerful, and the honeysuckle round the casement was taught by her hand to twine mor gracefully than elsewhere.

There was but one spring of water in this valley it was a well of the brightest and clearest water ever seen, which bubbled up from the golden sand, and then lay calmly sleeping in a basin of the whitesi marble. From this basin there did not appear to be any outlet: the water ran into it incessantly, but no one could detect that any part of it escaped again! It was a Fairy well!

In those days there were Fairies! so says the le gend, and so says Crofton Croker, that immitable historian of the little people of Ireland in the olden time; ours is not a story involving in its detail national habits and characteristics; on such ground who would dare to compete with mix ! Not I. To return to the well; it was as I said before, Fany well, and was held in great veneration by the

infishitants of the valley.
There was a tradition concerning it which had

child. It was covered with a huge stone, though apparently very heavy, could be with east by the hand of the most delicate with ease by the hand of the most delicate female; and it was said to be the well of the Farry who presented over it; that all the young, girls, of the village go there every evening after kinner, remove the stone and take from the marties basin as; much water as would be sufficient for the use of each samily turing the ensuing day; above all it was understood to be the Fairy's strict injunction that each stone mades, when she filled her pitcher, should surgifully explane the target of the terms of the term the stone if at any time this were to be ne the pareloss makies would bring rule on beneff, and all the inhabitants of the walks for if the morning sun ever abune upon the water, inevitable das

would follow. France & week to be a few Often did Norsh trip lightly to the well with her pitcher in her hand, singing the well melodies of her gentry, with her beautiful heir decorated with the the red berries of the mountain with or the ripe fruit of the arbutus tree, and leaning over the blubbling spring, fill her pitcher, carefully replace the tone, and return to her parents without one and hou the to drive away closp from her pillow.

This could not last for ever; North was formed to c beloved, and soon a stranger youth came to the valley,—a soldier—one who hath seen the world. He was tried in armor and he talked of brighter scenes:-ah! could there be a brighter scene than that lovely valley ! He dazzled the poor girl's eye, and he won her heart; and when she went at sunset to fetch water from the fuiry well, Coolin was always at her side.

Her parents could not approve of such an attachnent. The young soldier's stories of camps and courts possessed no charms for them and when they saw that Norsh loved to listen to him, they reproved their child for the first time in their lives and forbide. her in luture to meet the stranger. She wept, but the promised to obey them, and that she might avoid mreting with her lover, she went that evening to the well by a different path to that which she had been

She removed the stone and having filled the pitch r. she sat down by the side of the well and weps bitterly. She heeded not the hour; twilight was fust fading into the darkness of night, and the bright state which studded the heavens directly over her bead, were reflected in the crystal fountain at her feet,

Her lover stood before her. "Oh ! come not here," she cried, "come not here have promised not to meet you : had I returned home when my task was done, we never should here met! I have been disobedient; olf, why did I ever see you! you have taught me how to weep!"

"Say not so, dearest North," replied the young soldier , "come with me.",
"Never! nover!" she emphatically exclaimed as she hastily rose and advanced from the well. It who never broke my word, have broken it to-night. I said I would not meet you, and we have met." Sha uttered this, in an agony of tears, walking wildly forward, whilst Coolin, with her hand clasped in both

of his, walked by her side endeavoring to pacify "Your fault, if it be one," anid he kindly, "was inoluntary : your parents will forgive you, and when they know how tenderly I love you, they will no longer reject me as their son. You say you cannot leave them; well, well; I perhaps may stay here. may labor for them and for you. What is there I would not resign for my North! You are, near your home; give me one smile; and now desirest,

North did smile upon him, and softly opening the wicket, she stole to her chamber, and soon fell asleeps full of fond thoughts of the possibility of her parents sanction to him lover's suit.

She slept soundly for several hours. At last awaking with a wild scream she started from her bed's The well! the well!" she cried; I neglected to roplace the stone! It cannot yet be morning.-No o—no, the grey dawn is just appearing; I will run I shall be in time."

As she flew along the well-known path the tops of the eastern hills were red with the near approach of It is the first sunbeam that gilds you mountain! No! it can not be-she will yet be in

Worsh had reached a spot from whence, looking downwards, she could see the well at the distance of few hundred yards. She stood like a statue; her eves were fixed, one hand grasped her forehead, with the other she pointed forwards. So suddenly had amazement arrested her flight, that her attitude to tained the apperance of motion: she might have passed for the statue of a girl rouning, but she was motionless. The unclouded morning sun was shining brightly on the spot; the spring, once so gentle, was now sending forth a foaming torrent, which was rapidly inundating the valley. Already, the alarmed villagers were rushing from their cabins, but Norah did not move; her hand was still po towards the spot, but she was unconscious of her danger.

anger.
Still the fourning torrent poured forth, and the water approached the spot where she stood. Cooling who had been seeking her everywhere, now ran to wards her; his footsteps roused her, and, crying "My parchts | save them;" She fell at his feet. He bore her in his arms up a hill which was ness them : still the torrent raged behind them, the wast

flood became wider and deeper. When they reached the summit of the hill, it peared to be a wooded island; water surrou them on every ride, and their resting place became gradually smaller and smaller.

Many other green island were to be seen, some less extensive than that on which they had found a temporary security; and these gradually grew smaller and smaller and vanished one by one. ...Oh! that we were on the summit of you moun's

caid Coolin; and kissing Norah's pale cheek, he eried." is there no hope? my poor girl, my own dear love." My parents !- my parents !" exclaimed Norsh.

were are they? Oh! they have perished, the vicims of their own child's disobelience !" Clasping in each other's arms the lovers awaited

their doom. The water still rose higher and higher the island became indistinct—it was a speck—it was goné! The cause of the calamity having expiated her error, the wrath of the Fairy was appeared. The wa-

ters rose no more; but the heautiful valley of the

Fairy well now lies burried under the clear waters

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